

7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.  
The sword  
Of Michael from the armoury of God  
Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen  
Nor solid might resist that edge.  
In the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or  
two longer or lesser in the other competent heat, gives it very  
differing tempers as to brittleness or toughness.  
Repeated peals they hear,  
And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear;  
Red'ning the skies, and glittering all around,  
The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryd.*
8. To govern. A latinism.  
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,  
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth*. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
*TEMPER. n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.  
Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *tem-*  
*per* than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*  
Health itself is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preserved  
by a convenient mixture of contraries. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Middle course; mean or medium.  
If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the  
reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than  
that some reasonable *temper* had been used instead of paring  
them so quick. *Swift's Miscell.*  
3. Constitution of body.  
This body would be increased daily, being supplied from  
above and below, and having done growing, it would be-  
come more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater consis-  
tency and firmness. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. Disposition of mind.  
Remember with what mild  
And gracious *temper* he both heard, and judg'd,  
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only *tem-*  
*per* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informa-  
tions. *Locke on Education.*  
5. Constitutional frame of mind.  
The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot *temper*  
leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Our hearts,  
Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in  
With all kind love. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
6. Calmness of mind; moderation.  
Restore yourselves unto your *temper*s, fathers,  
And without perturbation hear me speak. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Teach me, like thee, in various nature wile,  
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*  
7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hard-  
ness.  
Here draw I  
A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain  
With the best blood that I can meet withal. *Shaksp.*  
Ithuriel with his spear  
Touch'd lightly; for no fallhood can endure  
Touch of celestial *temper*, but returns  
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,  
Discover'd, and surpris'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
These needles should have a due *temper*; for if they are  
too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh  
will bend them; if they are too brittle they snap. *Sharp.*  
*TEMPERAMENT. n. f.* [temperamentum, Lat. temperament, Fr.]  
1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any  
quality.  
Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the  
present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they  
are applied. *Locke.*  
2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.  
The common law has waiked and wrought out those dif-  
tempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *tem-*  
*perament*.  
*TEMPERAMENTAL. adj.* [from temperament.] Constitutional.  
That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of preva-  
lent humours, that may be collected from spots in our nails,  
we concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a  
fate upon a bare *temperamental* relih or disgust. *Glanville.*  
*TEMPERANCE. n. f.* [temperantia, Lat.]  
1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness.  
Well observe  
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence  
Due nourishment, no gluttonous delight. *Milton.*  
*Temperance*, that virtue without pride, and fortune without  
envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind;  
the best guardian of youth and support of old age. *Temple.*  
Make *temperance* thy companion; so shall health  
Sit on thy brow. *Doddley's Agriculture.*  
2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.  
His senseless speech and doted ignorance,  
When as the noble prince had marked well;  
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Fa. Qu.*

- Though his bark cannot be lost,  
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
*TEMPESTIVITY. n. f.* [tempestivus, Lat.] Seasonableness.  
Since their disposition the constitutions of countries admit  
not such *tempestivity* of harvest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*TEMPESTUOUS. adj.* [tempestuosus, Fr. from tempest.] Stormy;  
turbulent.  
*Tempestuous* fortune hath spent all her spite,  
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart. *Fairy Qu.*  
Which of them rising with the fun or falling  
Should prove *tempestuous*.  
Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,  
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*  
Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the wea-  
ther was *tempestuous*, replied, My voyage is necessary, my  
life is not so. *Collier on the Value of Life.*  
*TEMPLEAR. n. f.* [from the Temple, an house near the Thames,  
anciently belonging to the knights templars, originally from  
the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.  
Wits and templars ev'ry sentence raise,  
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope's Epist.*  
*TEMPLE. n. f.* [temple, Fr. templum, Lat.]  
1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.  
The honour'd gods  
Through our large temples with the flocks of peace. *Shak.*  
Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but  
hornbeats. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope  
The lord's ancient temple, and stole thence  
The life of th' building. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
This guest of Summer, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
The temple haunting marlet.  
2. [Templa, Latin.] The upper part of the sides of the head  
where the pulse is felt.  
Her funny locks  
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shaksp.*  
We may apply interprecients of match upon the temples;  
frontals also may be applied. *Wijeman's Surgery.*  
To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the temples and  
ears; that even mollifies wild beasts. *Arbutnot.*  
The weapon enter'd close above his ear,  
Cold through his temples glides the whizzing spear. *Pope.*  
*TEMPLET. n. f.* A piece of timber in a building.  
When you lay any timber on brick-work, as lintels over  
windows, or templets under girders, lay them in locm. *Mexon.*  
*TEMPORAL. adj.* [temporal, Fr. temporalis, low Latin.]  
1. Measured by time; not eternal.  
As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they would learn  
to make provision for eternal. *Hooker.*  
2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.  
This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty,  
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shaksp.*  
All the *temporal* lands, which men devout  
By testament have given to the church, *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
Would they strip from us.  
All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy, and  
much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*  
3. Not spiritual.  
Call not every *temporal* end a desling of the intention, but  
only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is prin-  
cipally intended: for sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our  
duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*  
Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*, must be  
that medium of convenience proportioned to the several con-  
ditions of life. *Rogers's Serm.*  
4. [Temporal, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the  
head.  
Copious bleeding, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the  
most effectual remedies for a phreny. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*TEMPORALITY. n. f.* [temporalité, Fr. from temporal.] Se-  
*TEMPORALS. f.* cular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.  
Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had  
annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to  
time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*  
The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the  
*temporalities* of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by  
the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*  
*TEMPORALLY. adv.* [from temporal.] With respect to this  
life.  
Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe  
it not to their fins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*  
*TEMPORALITY. n. f.* [from temporal.]  
1. The laity; secular people.  
The pope sucked out ineffimable fums of money, to the  
intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporality*. *Abbot.*  
2. Secular possessions.  
The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of  
homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to  
himself. *Ayliffe.*  
*TEMPORARINESS. [from temporary.]* The state of being tem-  
porary; not perpetuity.

Though

- TEMPORARY. adj.* [tempus, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited  
time.  
These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken;  
he desired a firmer amity. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The republick threatened with dangers, appointed a *tem-*  
*porary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired  
again into the community. *Addison.*  
To *TEMPORIZE. v. n.* [temporiser, Fr. tempus, Lat.]  
1. To delay; to procrastinate.  
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt  
quake for this shortly.  
— I look for an earthquake too then.  
— Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shaksp.*  
The earl of Lincoln deceived of the country's concurrence,  
in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the  
king battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
2. To comply with the times or occasions.  
They might their grievance inwardly complain,  
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Daniel.*  
3. To comply: this is improper.  
The dauphin is too wilful opposite,  
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties: *Shaksp.*  
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms.  
*TEMPORIZER. n. f.* [temporiseur, Fr. from temporize.] One  
that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.  
I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that  
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,  
Inclining to them both. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
*TEMSE BREAD. f. n. f.* [temsen, Dutch; tamise, Fr. taine-  
TEMSED BREAD. } fare, Italian, to sift; temis, Dutch; ta-  
mis, French; tamiso, Italian, a sieve.] Bread made of flower  
better sifted than common.  
To *TEMPT. v. a.* [tempto, Lat. tenter, Fr.]  
1. To sollicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or  
advantage to the mind; to entice.  
'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:  
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shak.*  
You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;  
Let not my worser spirit *tempt* me again  
To die before you please. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. *1 Cor. vii. 5.*  
He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly *tempt-*  
*ed* and overcome in small things. *Bishop Taylor.*  
Fix'd on the fruit the gaz'd, which to behold  
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*  
The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot  
destryo so, his power is at an end. *South.*  
O wretched maid!  
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same  
With him, who next should *tempt* her easy fame. *Prior.*  
2. To provoke.  
I'm much too vent'rous  
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
With-hold  
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;  
*Tempt* not the brave and needy to despair:  
For, though your violence shou'd leave 'em bare  
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*  
3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to sollicit;  
to draw.  
Still his strength conceal'd  
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*  
The rowing crew,  
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*  
4. To try; to attempt.  
This from the vulgar branches must be torn,  
And to fair Proserpine the present born,  
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether skies. *Dryden.*  
*TEMPTATION. n. f.* [tentation, Fr. from tempt.]  
1. The act of tempting; sollicitation to ill; enticement.  
All *temptation* to transgress repel. *Milt.*  
2. The state of being tempted.  
When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter,  
you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring  
you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*  
3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.  
Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket;  
for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he  
will choose it. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Dare to be great without a guilty crown;  
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:  
'Tis bale to seize on all. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
*TEMPTABLE. adj.* [from tempt.] Liable to temptation; ob-  
noxious to bad influence.  
If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly,  
the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*  
*TEMPTER. n. f.* [from tempt.]  
1. One who sollicit to ill; an enticer.  
These women are shrewd *tempters* with their tongues. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
Is this her fault or mine?  
The *tempter* or the tempted, who fins most?  
Not she; nor doth she *tempt*. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*  
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